

HOWARD HOUSE
 HOWARD HOUSE, INC.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1858.

LAW OF LIBEL.

The right of trial by jury is one of the most important and sacred rights possessed by a free people—it is a right which cannot be taken away from them without their consent. It is a right which our English ancestors inherited from the hand of arbitrary power—a right which descended by inheritance to our fathers, and which they bequeathed to us. A right to be tried and adjudged by our peers, by persons in a similar condition of life to ourselves, who know our ways and our modes of thinking—who have similar interests to our own, and who understand the laws as we understand them. No sooner, however, was this right wrested from the hand of tyranny, than attempts were made to filch it back by little and little, and the English judges were the thieves employed for the purpose.

This robbery was early begun, and has been successfully pursued by English judges, and their humble imitators, our common law legislators, the Judiciary of this country—until little more than the mere form remains. It is universally admitted, that in all criminal cases the jurors are the judges of the law and the fact. On Mr. Kneland's trial, Judge Putnam said, addressing the jury—

"At the same time, gentlemen, I am bound frankly to state to you that the law is with you in this case, as well as the evidence. The jury have a right to give their verdict both on the law and the evidence in criminal cases."

Judge Wild, in his charge to the jury, says—
"It is true, you have a right to decide the law as well as the fact, in this and in every other criminal case."

The judges admit, that by law, the jury are the judges of the law and the fact. What right, then, have they to charge them on the subject of the trial? For what purpose do they charge them? Most assuredly to influence their minds for or against the prisoner. Is there any other motive—can there be any other conceivable motive for the charge but to influence in one way or another the minds of the jurors? We surely can conceive of no other possible motive. The judges then assume to direct, for to influence is to direct, the jury how to discharge a duty which the law has confided exclusively to them. It is, in the first place, an insult to the dignity and intelligence of the jury, thus to address them. The law, in confiding to them certain duties, pre-supposes the jury capable of performing them. What right has the Bench to pre-suppose the contrary, and to volunteer its gratuitous instructions to the jury? It is secondly, invading the legal rights of the jury, the Court having no more to do with the law, or the facts in the case, than the jury has in keeping order or the presiding officer in the Court, the peculiar province of the Judge. It is an invasion of the legal rights of the prisoner, for he has a right, by law, to the unbiased judgment of each jury-man; and if the jury acquit him when they ought not to do so, it is none of the business of the Bench; it is an advantage which the leniency of our laws gives to the prisoner, and of which the Bench has no legal right to deprive him. If the jury unjustly convict a prisoner, it is none of the business of the Bench, the law has confided to them not to the judge, the right and duty of deciding, and if they decide wrongfully, the law has provided a remedy, not in the charge of the Judge, but in the pardoning power of the Executive, which power the Bench invades if they attempt by a charge to the jury to prevent what it may consider an improper conviction. All these charges, we contend, are intended to influence the verdict of the jury; and hence, are a direct infraction of the law, an assumption by the Bench of the duty of the jury, and a violation of the rights of the prisoner. This remark applies to all charges in general; but where they are mere sectarian or judicial philippics, and the charges on Mr. Kneland's trial deserve no higher rank, they shock all our notions of right and justice. Will any man of candor read those charges, and say that he believes they did not influence the jury to convict the accused? The jurors themselves, we verily believe, will admit that they did.

If there had been none of this judicial pleading, and the jurors had taken the Constitution and read that "the liberty of the press ought not to be restrained in this Commonwealth"—that "no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person or estate, for his religious professions or sentiments"—it is to be supposed that they would have convicted the accused of a criminal offence for printing his religious sentiments, in the exercise of these constitutional rights? Common sense answers no.—It was only by obfuscating the minds of the jury, that the judges obtained the desired verdict.

Here, then, in fact, we disregard the form as immaterial. Mr. Kneland has been deprived of the right of trial by jury. The Bench, in reality, has decided his case; and in trampling upon his rights, depriving him in effect, of a trial by his peers, the rights of every other citizen are trodden in the dust. What is his fate to-day may be yours to-morrow. Men, and not the law, rule. If any one else than the Judges were to attempt thus to influence the jury, and we hold that they have the same right as the Judges to do so, they would be indicted, we have no doubt, for embezzlement. In all this we do not impugn their motives, we are simply arraigning their conduct—we are willing to suppose that their long-continued transgressions, unpunished and unrebuked, have made them forgetful of the law; and that they are habitually unmindful or ignorant of the principles and objects of jury trials. They seem to regard the law as made for the judges and the lawyers, and not for the people—for the governors, and not the governed. But the law is made for the good of the people, by the people's representatives, and they have ordained that in its application to crime, the judges, that is, those who apply the law to the case, shall be taken from among themselves, men of their own condition of life, who know their habits, and who understand the law as they understand it. If a jury thus selected cannot understand the law, how can the people to whom it applies understand it? And how unjust to punish people for the violation of a law they do not understand, the meaning of which they cannot comprehend.—When our ancestors wrested this right from the hand of power, the sole object was to be tried by their peers, by their equals—not by those in a higher or lower condition of life than themselves.

How widely does the practice of our judiciary depart from these plain and simple principles! They have assumed so much, that jury trials are little better than a mere mockery. And when, rarely, we find an independent jurymen, who discharges his duty fearlessly, but who differs in opinion from the Bench and the officers of the Court, we will probably meet the frowns, if not the rebuke, of the judge, and have perhaps to submit to the insolence of the prosecuting Attorney. The judges claim to know more than the jury, and as an excuse for this embezzlement, this unlawful exercise of judicial power, they aver that without it, they could depend upon no uniformity in jury decisions.

To show the fallacy of this reasoning, and to exhibit the dissonance of judicial opinions, we give the opinions of Judges Thatcher, Putnam, and Wild in Mr. Kneland's case, as to what a man has a right to say upon religious

subjects without committing what they call the crime of blasphemy. They are all given on the same law and on the same facts.

Judge Thatcher says:—

"The publication is styled a blasphemous libel, * * * because it contumeliously reproaches Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Word of God. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth, which permits any one with impunity to publish an obscene and impious libel, reflecting on the Supreme Being or the Christian religion. * * * But if you believe he, well knowing the force of words, and intending to propagate the gloomy doctrine of Atheism, has by this publication blasphemed the Holy name of God and deified him, that he has reproached Jesus Christ by representing his story as a fable, and his miracles as the tricks of an impostor, &c., * * * you will find him guilty."

Judge Putnam says:—

"I admit that the Atheist [who denies God] as well as any other man, has a right to hold and promulgate his opinions, and to make others believe them if he can do so."

Judge Wild says:—

"You will therefore judge whether the defendant does not deny God, his creation, and final judging of the world, the denial which is prohibited by the statute."

And further the Judge says, "If the law does not even prohibit the denial of the truths of Christianity—but it does prohibit denying the existence of the Deity, his creation, government, and final judging of the world, and the exposing the Holy Scriptures to contempt and ridicule."

Admirable conformity of opinion this! Thus, fellow citizens, have we given you a picture of the law as the judiciary understand it, and a sketch of their mode of administering it!—We will not ask you what you think of it, for we know before hand. You will turn from it with loathing and disgust.

What is the remedy? First, jurors should assert their rights and perform fearlessly their duties; this may bring some temporary relief. But we look upon the judicial system as corrupt to the centre—rotten to the very core—purulent matter streams from its every hole and crevice—the knife alone can save the constitution—the branch itself must be amputated, and the foul ulcers at its seat cauterized with a red hot iron.

Sublime, Pathetic, Beautiful.—The theatrical critic of the Commercial Gazette, ('G'), in speaking of the Lion theatre thus—

"Scarcely three months have elapsed, since we first heard that such a plan was in contemplation, and it seems to be but a very few weeks, when we looked in upon the premises, and found the workmen digging away the rubbish from the ruins of an old stable. In fact, the foliage of the beautiful trees upon the Common, had already begun to fall 'into the sea, the yellow leaf,' before the workmen had commenced breaking ground. And now—we can almost say, 'within a little month'—or in about the same space of time that Hamlet's mother was married to his uncle—the edifice is completed, and on Monday evening next will be opened for the reception of company. We dropped in for a few minutes yesterday—when the 'clink of hammers, closing rivets up,' together with various other notes of preparation, occasioned us to make a speedy retreat; we saw enough, however, to convince us that the house is of convenient size, handsomely adorned, and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended."

The beautiful simile between 'digging away the rubbish from the ruins of an old stable' and 'the foliage of the beautiful trees upon the Common falling into the sea and yellow leaf,' is peculiarly apt and delicate; the short period required to dig out the rubbish from the old stable, and erect the walls of the theatre, is also touchingly compared to 'a little month,' or in about the same space of time that Hamlet's mother was married to his uncle. The conclusion of the masons' and carpenters' labors are vividly depicted by a quotation from the immortal Bard of Avon—the writer heard, upon visiting the premises, the 'clink of hammers, closing rivets up,' which convinced him that the building is well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended!

One Robert McVicker has memorialized the Common Council of New York for a donation of \$200 to enable him to perfect a discovery he claims to have made of a method of preparing wood so as to render it perfectly fire proof. He proposes to build a house of pine boards, prepared according to his receipt, fill and surround it with shavings, and then set them on fire, without damaging the building. His memorial was referred to the Committee on the arts and sciences.

The New York Committee of Relief have published an address to the people of the United States, calling upon them for contributions towards the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged sufferers who lost their all in the fall of insurance stocks immediately after the great fire. The sum lost by this description of sufferers will amount to \$150,000. Donations may be directed to the Treasurer of the Committee, Jacob Lorillard, Esq.

The Globe states that Matthew L. Davis, the "old boy in specs" who writes for the Courier & Enquirer, over the signature of the "Spy in Washington" receives a stipend from the Tory editor of the London Times, for translating in anonymous letters the public men who administer the Government, for the benefit of the enemies of liberal principles in England.

Signs.—C. A. Wickliffe has been defeated in his attempt to get re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in Kentucky, and Mr. John Buford, (Van Buren) elected Sergeant at Arms by the Senate.

The nomination of Judge White by the Illinois Senate was slipped through when many Democratic members were absent. Had they all been present the thing would not have been attempted. It was a miserable trick at best.

The Director of Music at the Park Theatre, N. Y. informs us, that we were in an error in stating that they were eight or nine weeks in getting up the *Somnambula* at that establishment. He says that the rehearsals there commenced on the 13th of October, and that the Opera was presented to the public on the 13th of November, and was quite ready for representation a week before, with the exception of Mrs. Wood and Messrs. Wood and Brough.

Theatrical Applause.—Here, the complaint is among actors that we do not applaud enough, but, according to the following from a Mobile paper, there is no deficiency of it there:—

"Is there no way of modifying, or softening down the applause that is given nightly to the performances? Such savage like yells as break forth there, occasionally, would do better grace at an Indian war dance, or at a plantation cork-bucking, than in a refined and civilized assembly."

The Lion Theatre this evening will be worth looking at. Much curiosity is felt to hear, and to ascertain who is the successful author of, the Prize Address. Some of our most popular writers are among the competitors.

Celeste made her first appearance in New Orleans on the 15th ult., with great eclat. The Union, however, complains that her dress is not sufficiently "light and airy."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, January 9.—Mr. Had on submitted a report of the returns of votes for Senators and Counsellors. After two unsuccessful ballottings for chairman, the subject was deferred until half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday.

In the House.—The order presented by Mr. Williams of Boston, on Tuesday last, was taken up. On a motion of Mr. Buckingham, the order was amended by striking out the word Boston and inserting the word Commonwealth, and the order was adopted.

As amended, the order requires a Committee to be appointed to investigate the conduct of any or all the banks in this Commonwealth for the object of ascertaining whether any of said banks have violated the restrictions imposed by their charters, or any law on the subject of banks; and that said Committee have power to compel attendance before them of all Directors, Officers, and Clerks of Banks, of any or of all persons who have had transactions with any of said banks, and also the power to examine under oath all such Directors, Officers, Clerks, and persons—and further, that said Committee shall have the right to examine freely and fully, any or all of the books and accounts, of any or all of the said banks, and that said Committee shall report to this house the result of their investigations.

Mr. Williams of Boston, then moved another order that a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the expediency of providing by law, that hereafter all Directors, Officers, and Clerks of the several banks of this Commonwealth shall be required to make solemn oath before a Notary Public or Magistrate that they will not during the time they are officially connected with the respective banks to which they are attached either directly or indirectly, aid, consent to, or suffer the taking or receiving any higher rate of interest than that provided by law or, in any case take or suffer to be taken by the bank or its officers any higher rate of exchange on bills, drafts, notes, or checks, payable out of the town or city, in which they are negotiated, than the fair market price of the day, and that on conviction of a breach of violation of any of the provisions of said law—said offending Director, Officer, or Clerk shall be subject to all the pains and penalties now provided by law for the crime of perjury.

Mr. Andrews of Salem, moved that the order be laid upon the table, and the question being taken, it appeared that the motion was negatived by a vote of 302 to 158.

The order then passed the House almost unanimously, and Messrs. Williams of Boston, Simmons, of Roxbury, Peabody of Salem, were appointed a committee, and were directed to cause the order to be printed.

Monday next at half-past eleven o'clock was assigned for the election of a Sergeant at Arms, on the part of the House.

The New York Evening Post of Thursday says—
"We understand that the Poland brought the ultimatum of the French Government on the subject of our relations with that nation. Of its nature we are, of course, ignorant. On the arrival of Mr. Barton at Washington, the President will, no doubt, send in his special message to Congress. Mr. Livingston left this city yesterday afternoon for the seat of government; and we learn that Mr. Barton will follow him probably to-morrow."

The Journal of Commerce of Friday says—
"Letters from the best sources in France received by the Albany, in general, continue to speak favorably of the probable adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries."

The editors in New York have become so much interested in each other's success, that they actually count the number of letters in their respective papers. The N. Y. Transcript, in speaking of the enlargement of the Sun, says—

"The following calculation can be tested by any person who chooses to prove its correctness:—
Transcript 20 columns, each 217 lines, of 10 letters, is 217,000
Sun 24 " 218 " 14 " 222,208
Difference 11,208 letters, making 224 lines, or one column and seven lines."

A correspondent whose signature is 'Soap-boiler,' complains of the washerwomen for using lumps of pumice-stone in washing linen, instead of good soft soap. He says it wears out dummies and ruffles faster than a patent washing-machine. Pumice stone will undoubtedly take off dirt, but it takes off the fabric also. It reminds us of the physician mentioned in Gil Blas, who after many experiments succeeded in removing his patient's cough, but unluckily removed the patient at the same time.

A woman before the Police Court in New York on Monday, being charged with leaving a husband alive in Ireland, denied it plumply, and could, she said, swear to his death, because she had received a letter from him giving her an account of it.

The Rev. Joseph Prentice, late Rector of the Episcopal churches at Athens and Catskill, New York, was instantly killed in Cossackie, a few days since, by the overturning of the stage, which fell directly upon his head.

(G)—This war in Texas grows tiresome. Why don't the Major bring his rifle to bear on the combatants, and Nor-tonise the rogues at once?

"Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in counties as you go."

Four separate bills for the relief of the city of New York, have been reported to the Legislature now sitting at Albany.

The Glorious Eighth was celebrated in Providence by a large company—Walter R. Danforth Esq. in the Chair.

Two more blocks of marble, intended for the New York Custom House, have fallen into the dock.

Usury in trade is claimed to have the same virtue that brandy gives to water. 'It kills the insects.'

General Dixon.—We have, upon the report of the misnamed Whigs, classed General Dixon, one of the returned Representatives of Mississippi, as of the Opposition, and belonging to one of the parties of which the coalition is composed. From information on which we can rely, we feel called upon to say, that General Dixon is not of the *manifid* Whig party—that he is a true friend of the Administration, and will give it a sincere and cordial support.

From the same source, we are informed that Poin-dexter will be defeated in his expectation of again reaching the Senate.—Globe.

Extensive Calculation.—Were an amount of money equal to the loss by the recent great fire in New York, taken at \$17,000, and converted into \$1000 bills, they would extend two miles! In \$100 bills, it would extend 20 miles. In half-eagles laid side by side it would extend 24 miles—in half-dollars 675 1-2 miles, which is just twice the extreme length of the state of N. York.—N. Y. Trans.

The Cincinnati Whig says that Isaac Maguire, who was shot by Gedgey in that city, a few days previously, died of his wound on the 25th ult. It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that the ball which entered the left breast, and penetrated the lower part of the heart, was found, on examination after death, lodged in the groin, of its right thigh, having fallen to that position through the cavity of one of the inner vessels.

A good deal of excitement has been produced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the Governor's vetoing a resolution authorizing the purchase of the locomotive engines for the Columbia & Potomac Railways.

John G. Costar lost \$200,000 in houses burnt in the fire in New York. Wealthy men are their own insurers. John Jacob Astor only lost \$40,000.—N. Y. Herald.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, 5th inst, the act supplemental to an act to amend the Judiciary System, coming up to a third reading, a debate occurred between Messrs. Black, Benton, Clayton, and Porter, when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 38; Mr. Hill voting in the negative, so the bill was passed.

Mr. Benton's resolution for a Select Committee, to examine into the condition of the Banks of the District of Columbia, &c. was taken up, and postponed, on motion of Mr. Seward, until Monday.

Nothing of importance was transacted in the House, excepting the consideration of a bill to appropriate \$0,000 dollars towards repelling the hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians, and a bill for the relief of the New York sufferers.

A debate was had upon the Slavery question, and several resolutions proposed in relation to the same, but before any final action was had the House proceeded to act upon the orders of the day.

From Buenos Ayres.—We have received Buenos Ayres papers to Oct. 24th.—*Four Com.*

Dr. Manuel Moreno, now Minister of the Buenos Ayren Republic in London, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the same Republic near the government of the United States, with a view to the arrangement of the difficulties growing out of the Falkland Island affair.

Another Fauntleroy Affair.—An astounding development had taken place in Buenos Ayres, by which it was discovered that Mr. Frederick Hornung, confidential clerk or manager in the house of Sebastian Lezica & Brothers, had committed forgeries upon that house to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. The house in consequence failed, and to complete the tragedy, Mr. Manuel Lezica, arriving in town from Corrientes, and suddenly becoming acquainted with the events which had occurred, terminated his life by suicide. Among other debts due by Hornung, was about \$100,000 to poor German emigrants.

The government of Montevideo have appointed Mr. John Darby Consul General of that Republic in the United States, to reside at New York, with power to appoint Vice Consuls in other parts of this country.

To recruit the finances of Buenos Ayres, the government has ordered a sale of all the public lands and buildings which can be sold, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of a portion of the national debt.

BUENOS AYRES PRICES CURRENT, Oct. 24.—Spanish doubloon \$120 1/2 a 121 each; Patriot, 117 1/2 a 118. Exchange on the U. S. \$74 for one U. S. dollar. Ox hides, best, \$24 3/4 per cask; country do, 28 a 29; salted 22 a 24; horse, 11 a 12 each. Natria skins, \$20 a 25 per dozen. Chinchilla, 35 a 36; common wool, \$10 a 12 per arroba; jerked beef, 14 a 16 per qt.; N. A. flour \$30 a \$5 per bbl.

Later from Europe.—The ships Helen, Mattison, from Liverpool Dec. 5th, and Chas. Carroll, Captain Lee, from Havre, arrived at New York on Thursday evening. Paris papers are to Dec. 3.

The levy of seamen at Brest and Toulon continued to be carried on with great activity—also, the fitting out and arming the ships of war. Every thing indicates that Louis Philippe is determined to have his navy in readiness for any emergency. Several of the frigates were to carry two howitzer cannon, eighty pounders, called a la Paixhaux.

Consols at London, Dec. 4, for Acct. 91 1-4a 1-2.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—The same parcels of new bonds which sold last week for 114 had this week been sold at 104. Inferior Alabama have been sought after though at low prices, for this kind 64, 65 and 66, has been accepted.

December 5.—The market to day is extremely flat, only 1500 bags sold. There have been some very low sales yesterday and the day before which are only equal to 54 for the most inferior. There are dreadful sacrifices, and the parties to day are hardly as much inclined to go on.

Accident.—On Wednesday last, one of the hands at work on the Rail Road near Chandler's Bridge between this place and Andover, was almost instantly killed. A small quantity of earth fell from a bank beneath which he was digging, which knocked him against one of the cars, inflicting a wound in the throat which occasioned his death in a few minutes. His name was John Daidy.—Essex (Haverhill) Banner.

Washington, January 6.—We learn that information has been received in this city, of the ports of Mexico having been closed against the vessels of the United States—a measure induced probably by the embarkation of so many of our own citizens in hostilities against the authorities of that country.

The contents of the safe in the wall attached to Mr. Bronson's office in Wall street, were taken out yesterday and inventoried by the late fire. This we believe is the only instance of safety. The safe was one of the common iron cupboards, but it was attached to a good wall which stood firm, and so all was well.—*Four Com.*

Extremely polite.—A young widow of very polite address, whose husband had lately died, was visited soon after by the minister of the Parish, who enquired as usual about her husband's health, when she replied with a peculiar smile, "He is dead, I thank you."

A Beginning.—The Mayor received yesterday from Troy \$5,000, to aid the widow and orphan sufferers by the late fire.—N. Y. Herald.

The Baltimore Courts are still occupied with the mob trials. There are some curious facts developed. These mobs originated in a secret organization.

The Bank of the United States has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable after the 14th inst.

Romeo and Juliet.—Eight miles distant from each other and about thirty miles from Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

SALES OF STOCKS, AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, BY STEPHEN BROWN.

10 shares Hancock Bank, \$94 per share.
50 " Charlestown Bank (at Charlestown) pr.
13 " North Bank, \$25 pr share.
20 " Granite Bank, \$25 pr share.
10 " Atlantic " 34 do.
30 " Fulton " \$124 1/2 pr share.
50 " State " \$104 pr share.
5 " Commercial Bank, pr.
50 " National Insurance Company, \$57 1/2 pr share.
15 " Tremont " " 92 pr share.
6 " Lowell Bleaching " " \$300 pr share.
10 " Lynn India Rubber " " \$84 " "
30 " Suffolk " " \$84 " "
6 " Bangor Steamboat, \$57 1/2 pr share.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Saturday morning last, Wm. Edgar in the 37th year of his age. Funeral to-morrow at 2 1/2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 176 Washington street, when his friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In this city, on Friday, Mr. Nat'l Southard to Miss Elizabeth M. Dean.

In Meredith Bridge, N. H., James Gooey to Miss Sarah P. Marsh.

In this city, Mr. Frederick Eberle, Jr, 36, late of the Warren Theatre.

On Sunday, Curtis Lamson, son of Elijah and Esther Kinsbury, 21 mos.

On Friday, widow Waitstill Stratton, 60, formerly of Dorchester.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

SALES OF STOCKS, AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, BY STEPHEN BROWN.

10 shares Hancock Bank, \$94 per share.
50 " Charlestown Bank (at Charlestown) pr.
13 " North Bank, \$25 pr share.
20 " Granite Bank, \$25 pr share.
10 " Atlantic " 34 do.
30 " Fulton " \$124 1/2 pr share.
50 " State " \$104 pr share.
5 " Commercial Bank, pr.
50 " National Insurance Company, \$57 1/2 pr share.
15 " Tremont " " 92 pr share.
6 " Lowell Bleaching " " \$300 pr share.
10 " Lynn India Rubber " " \$84 " "
30 " Suffolk " " \$84 " "
6 " Bangor Steamboat, \$57 1/2 pr share.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Saturday morning last, Wm. Edgar in the 37th year of his age. Funeral to-morrow at 2 1/2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 176 Washington street, when his friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In this city, on Friday, Mr. Nat'l Southard to Miss Elizabeth M. Dean.

In Meredith Bridge, N. H., James Gooey to Miss Sarah P. Marsh.

In this city, Mr. Frederick Eberle, Jr, 36, late of the Warren Theatre.

On Sunday, Curtis Lamson, son of Elijah and Esther Kinsbury, 21 mos.

On Friday, widow Waitstill Stratton, 60, formerly of Dorchester.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

SALES OF STOCKS, AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, BY STEPHEN BROWN.

10 shares Hancock Bank, \$94 per share.
50 " Charlestown Bank (at Charlestown) pr.
13 " North Bank, \$25 pr share.
20 " Granite Bank, \$25 pr share.
10 " Atlantic " 34 do.
30 " Fulton " \$124 1/2 pr share.
50 " State " \$104 pr share.
5 " Commercial Bank, pr.
50 " National Insurance Company, \$57 1/2 pr share.
15 " Tremont " " 92 pr share.
6 " Lowell Bleaching " " \$300 pr share.
10 " Lynn India Rubber " " \$84 " "
30 " Suffolk " " \$84 " "
6 " Bangor Steamboat, \$57 1/2 pr share.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Saturday morning last, Wm. Edgar in the 37th year of his age. Funeral to-morrow at 2 1/2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 176 Washington street, when his friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In this city, on Friday, Mr. Nat'l Southard to Miss Elizabeth M. Dean.

In Meredith Bridge, N. H., James Gooey to Miss Sarah P. Marsh.

Dec 1, Lowell, Crocker, New Orleans; Esposito, Chaffee, St. Annals; 3d, Columbus, Cobb, New York; 4th, Citizen, Mer. 5th, New Orleans; Trenton, Davis, Charleston.

Old Bonmaris, Fane, Ewer, from Antwerp
At St. Jago Dec 9, Roman, Gilly, from New Orleans about 12th, several of her crew sick.
Et. Xuma 30, Adelaide, Jenkins, hence, to return 25th.

Dec 25, lat 28, lon 76, Tascany, Mobile, for Havre.
Dec 19, lat James Caskey, Young, Richmond 10, for Havre.
Dec 7, lat 43 1/2, lon 55 29, ship Natchez, White, New Orleans, for Havre.

PORTLAND, Jan 7.—cleared Brig Geo Henry, Telford, Aug Cayes
NEW YORK, Jan 7.—at Chas Carroll, Lee, Havre; Rhode Island, Schroeder, Liverpool; Helen, Buttman, do; Neptune, Lamson, do; Susan, Jennings, Boston; Hudson, Sun, and Wm Roscoe, do.

Cleared Roscoe, Delano, Liverpool.
MOBILE, Dec 24.—at Wm Goddard, Flaw, Boston.

ORIGINAL LYONS, No 20.—The Anniversary Supper of the Originals will be attended on Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock, at the Lyons Hotel, all members, and others who intend to join with us, can procure tickets themselves with tickets calling on either of the Committee.

THOMAS BLASLAND, Jr. Clerk.
JOHN G. HARDY, } Committee.
HENRY BOLLEN, }
Wm. W. MILLER, }

An adjourned meeting of the Officers of the 3d Brigade will be held at a Military Ball, will be held at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Mails for Providence, R. I. will hereafter close at 6 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. The New York Steam Boat Mail will close at 3 o'clock, A. M. until further notice.
Boston, Dec 12, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC HALL.—The undersigned, a committee of the Northern Democratic Association, respectfully invite the Democratic members of the Legislature to visit their Reading Room, corner of Hanover and Cross streets, at any time during their stay in the city, where they may find most of the leading journals of the country.

L. R. LINCOLN, } Committee.
C. A. MACOMBER, }

GRAHAM'S LECTURES.—Mr. Graham will give a popular course of Lectures at the Tremont Hall or Swedenborgian Chapel, opposite the stone chapel in Tremont street. This is a very pleasant and convenient Hall, and the most central in the city. The present course will comprise the whole subject in fifteen unvaried popular lectures, which will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Tickets for the course, two dollars; for single lecture, 25 cts; single ticket for the course, 1 dollar. Light & Horton's, and at the

Introductory Lecture on Monday evening, Jan. 11, at 7 o'clock—free.
Jas

SOUL OF SOLDIER.—The members of the Soul of Soldier are hereby notified to meet at Francis Hall (Wilson's Lane) on Monday evening, Jan. 11, at half past six o'clock, for the choice of Military Officers for the ensuing year. For order the Standing Committee.

CALVIN S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

J. SLEPPER, No 6 Congress Square,
OFFERS for sale on very reasonable terms, a large assortment of Ready made Clothing, adapted to the present and coming season, and of the most fashionable styles. Plain and Vadded Camlet Wrappers; Broad

